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has raised himself to an eminence among his countrymen, to which bad men look up with an envious hatred, but the good with delight. While he has to reckon every intolerant slave of power amongst his enemies, let it be his consolation and his pride to know, that his suffering countrymen love him with swelling and breaking hearts.

Resolved, therefore, That a public dinner be given by the Catholics of the County and City of Kilkenny, to Captain Bryan, on the 2d of September next.

PETER RYAN, Chairman.

JAMES BYRNE, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT: ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Leicester-square, April 22, 1813.*

The Board of the National Vaccine Establishment have the honour of informing your lordship, that during the year 1812 the surgeons appointed by their authority to the nine stations in London, have vaccinated 4,521 persons, and have distributed 23,219 charges of vaccine lymph to the public. The number vaccinated this year exceeds that of 1811 by 1,375, and the demand for lymph has been often so great, that it could not without difficulty be supplied. The Board had last year reason to think, that nearly two-thirds of the children born in the metropolis, were vaccinated by charitable institutions, or private practitioners. There is now reason to believe that three-fourths of those born, are submitted to that salutary operation. But though the prejudices against the cow pock, which have been artfully encouraged by ignorant and interested men, appear generally to decline in the metropolis, as well as in other parts of these dominions, yet it is with concern that the Board have noticed the increase of mortality from small pox in this city last year, to the number of 1,237.

Previous to the discovery of vaccination, the average number of deaths from small pox, within the bills of mortality, was 2,000; and though in the last ten years 135,159 persons were added to the population of this great city, yet in 1811, by the benefit of vaccination, the mortality was reduced to 751. The increase in the last year, we have reason to ascribe to the rash and inconsiderate manner in which great numbers are still inoculated

for the small pox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a week, at the place of inoculation, in every stage of their illness. This practice of inoculation, and of promiscuous intercourse of the patients at the same time with society, is the great means by which this disease is kept in existence, and its infection propagated to persons and places where it would not otherwise be seen. This is not only the opinion of this Board, founded on observation, but it is a fact confirmed by communications to them from the best authorities, and by the most unprejudiced characters.

The respectable College of Surgeons of Dublin allege, that the practice of inoculation not only supplies a constant source of infection, but prevents the extinction of the disease, for even a short interval.

The populous city of Norwich was never free from it till the discovery of vaccination, but since that period it has experienced occasional remissions from its ravages. In 1807, after its disappearance for some time, the disorder was brought into that city by a vagrant from London, who, before the magistrates were apprised of it, or before the salutary advice given by the faculty to provide a place where such person might be secluded from intercourse with the inhabitants could be adopted, communicated the contagion. Of 1,200, who took the infection, 205 died. At that period, viz. 1807, the prejudices against vaccination had not subsided. But in 1812, when that city was threatened with a similar visitation, by the appearance of the small pox in the neighbourhood, the magistrates, the faculty, and the clergy, concurred in recommending vaccination. Between the 10th of August and 22d of October following, 1516 persons were vaccinated. The result was, that, though one gentleman, whose child the faculty refused to inoculate, procured matter of small pox, which he applied himself, and from this source seven persons took the infection, yet by means of this seasonable vaccination not a life was lost.

This result, so different from the events of 1807, cannot but make an impression on every mind open to conviction: when vaccination was not performed, 1,200 persons took the small pox, of which number 205 died: when speedy recourse was had to vaccination there was not a single victim to the disease.

But it is not at home only that lessons, so much to the credit of this new art, may

be learned. The board have abundant communications from every quarter of the world equally to its advantage. To detail all the evidence which they may have received as to its efficacy, not only in preventing the small pox, but its power to suppress its ravages under the most unfavourable and threatening circumstances, would extend this report to an improper and an unusual length. They will content themselves with mentioning a few particulars, which they trust will recommend it to the favour and confidence of their countrymen, and to the fostering care of government.

On the continent of India, vaccination has been hailed as the greatest blessing, and has been practised with the greatest success, and in the most extensive manner.

In the Islands of Ceylon and Bourbon, it has been received in a manner no less favourable, and been practised with an effect no less beneficial. In the Isle of Ceylon, since its first introduction, more than 200,000 persons have been vaccinated; 30,491 in the year 1811 only, as appears by an account received from Mr. Anderson, the superintendent general, to whom but one case of failure, in preventing the small pox, (and the circumstances of this case render it very doubtful) has occurred, in the great numbers which he has seen.

At the Cape of Good Hope the small pox is dreaded as much as the plague, and it has proved there little less destructive to human life. Lord Caledon, the late governor, established at Cape Town a vaccine institution, which was soon called into activity under his successor, Sir J. Cradock. The colony consists of a population of 80 or 100,000 individuals, of which number it was supposed 15,000 were subject to take the infection of the small pox, which appeared there on the 12th of March, 1812. Between that time and the 4th of July following, 233 persons caught the disease, of which number 100 died. The remaining part of the inhabitants liable to the disorder were preserved by an active vaccination, in which all the faculty in the place, as well as the regimental and garrison surgeons, strenuously exerted themselves.

From the various details with which the Board have been favoured, we think it our duty to select one instance, as tending to show in a most pointed manner, the

power of the vaccine lymph to arrest the contagion of the small pox.

Four hundred negroes from Mosambique were on the 1st of March landed at Cape Town, one of whom, a woman, was on the 5th day succeeding afflicted with the confluent small pox in its most virulent form. This female was at that time inhabiting a large room in common with 200 more of her companions not separated either by day or by night. On the report of this case, the whole of these victims of "avarice and cupidity," as the surgeon terms them, were immediately subjected to vaccination, and on the following day removed to a small island (Paarden Island) at a little distance from the town. A few days after this, the woman fell a sacrifice to the most aggravated character of that dreadful disease. Of the aggregate number of negroes, 78 individuals received the vaccine disorder and underwent the regular course of its action. From these subjects the remaining portion were vaccinated. "They remained on the island fifty days, during which no further case of small pox made its appearance, although they had been exposed to the whole strength of the contagious atmosphere, nor is there a single instance wherein any of this large proportion of persons became subject to the small-pox." It is added by the professional gentleman who writes this account, that throughout the entire course of this "arduous struggle" (the general vaccination) not a single instance had come to his knowledge of the failure of vaccination in protecting the individual from the small pox, where the former was ascertained to have taken effect.

At the Havannah, by the account written by Dr. Thomas Romey, secretary to the committee of vaccination, 13,447 persons were vaccinated in 1810; 9,515 of these persons had been vaccinated in the city of Havannah alone, with so good an effect, that for two years not a single person had been interred in the public burying-ground of that city who died of the small pox, which before was a great cause of mortality in it.

In the Caraccas, and in Spanish America, the small pox has been extinguished by vaccination. For the means which were taken by the Spanish government, and its subjects, we must refer to the papers, furnished by some Spanish gentlemen now in London.

The accounts from various parts of Europe are almost as favourable. In the report of last year it was observed, that the small pox was extinguished at Milan and at Vienna, in which latter place for many years the average mortality from it had amounted to 800.

From Malta, information has been received, that not only his majesty's ships are supplied with lymph to vaccinate such sailors as may not have had the small pox, but that the children of the artificers of the dock-yard, and nearly 3000 Maltese children have been vaccinated by the institution there (gratis): and it is added by Mr. Allen, the surgeon of the dock-yard, that during a residence of seven years at Malta, he has never known an instance of one of them being afterwards afflicted with the small pox.

Russia has likewise participated in the benefit of vaccination. It was introduced into the Russian Empire in 1804; and since that time, in its various provinces, 1,235,657 have been vaccinated; and so uniformly successful has vaccination been, that it has been termed, in the language of that country, the Pock of Surety. Dr. Crichton, physician to the Emperor of all the Russias, observes, supposing (according to a well-founded rule of calculation) that before the introduction of vaccination every seventh child died annually of the small pox, vaccination has saved the lives, in the Russian empire, of 176,519 children, since the year 1804.

The government of France appears to have taken the greatest pains to secure to the people all the advantages which could be derived from this discovery. A central institution was soon established at Paris, to encourage and to promote the practice of vaccination, and a similar plan for the same purpose was adopted in every considerable provincial town. These provincial institutions were not long ago ordered to make a return to the government of the state of vaccination in their several districts. From these documents a report has been drawn up by Mr. Berthollet, Percé, and Halle, philosophers of the first reputation, and submitted to the class of Physical Sciences, of the Imperial Institute; in which it is affirmed, that of 2,671,662 subjects, properly vaccinated in France, only seven cases appear of patients having afterwards taken the small pox; which is as 1 to 581,666. It is added, that the well-authenticated instances

of persons taking the small pox after inoculation for that disease had perfectly succeeded, are proportionably far more numerous; and also that in Geneva, Rouen, and several other large cities, where the Jennerian system has not been circumscribed by popular prejudice, the small pox is no longer known; and the registers exhibit strong evidence of consequent increasing population. The report concludes with expressing great hopes that this pestilential disorder will ultimately disappear from society.

This object will doubtless be greatly forwarded by the line of conduct adopted by the Royal College of Surgeons in London: in which city, notwithstanding the artifices practised, and the falsehoods,\* even propagated to discredit vaccination, it is even now gaining ground. The Royal College of Surgeons have resolved not to inoculate with variolous matter. The College of Surgeons of Dublin have formed the same resolution. In Gloucestershire, sixty-three surgeons, convinced of the pernicious tendency of inoculation to support and propagate the small pox, associated, and pledged themselves to decline the practice of it.

The National Vaccine establishment have recommended the imitation of such examples to the members of the profession in every part of these dominions; and they have no doubt but that the good effects of such advice will soon appear, in the diminished mortality and the increased population of the country.

It may be proper to add, that the surgeons at nine stations of this metropolis reported to us on the 14th of last January, that they had no complaint of any person vaccinated by them having afterwards had the small pox.

FR. MILMAN, President.

By order of the Board,  
*James Hervey, M.D. Register.*

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\* In the bills of mortality for the last year, the death of two persons was said to have been occasioned by the cow pox; but, upon investigation by the Board of the National Vaccine Establishment, they were found to have died from other causes, and the assertion was proved to be without foundation.